Telephony

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INDIANA BELL HITS THE JACKPOT Telco plays a major role in the state's new on-line lottery games

BELLSOUTH FILES FOR PCN TRIAL

Company wants to be first RHC to test new wireless system

FCC BEGINS REBUILDING COMPUTER III DIKE

Commission takes steps to minimize damage from June court ruling

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Telephony

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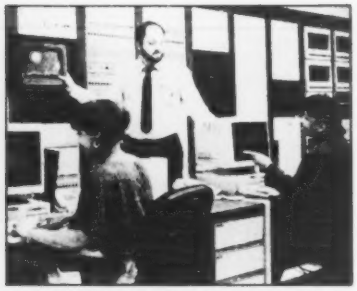

Indiana Bell hit the jackpot when it was chosen to oversee the installation of the new statewide Hoosier Lottery system with GTECH. Steven March, control room manager, is shown here in GTECH's control room in Indianapolis, which serves as a clearinghouse for more than 2000 lottery locations throughout Indiana. Cover photo courtesy of Indiana Bell.

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the RHCs' current shared network facility agreements to update AT&T's billing validation application database will expire at the end of 1991.

GTE's LIDB, its first signaling system 7 application, contains 14 million line records and validates calls on-line as they are placed. It enables local exchange carriers and interexchange carriers to validate billed services, thereby providing a way for operator services providers to reduce fraud and to increase collectible toll revenues, according to Don Oas, senior product manager-SS7 services for GTE.

Fraudulent use of calling cards is rising nationwide, Oas noted, presenting serious problems for LECs and operator services providers. "It's a real complex problem. It's so prevalent," he said.

But LIDB service should help operator services providers reduce fraudulent card usage, Oas said. For example, Ameritech now can verify calls placed by GTE calling-card customers, he said.

GTE's LIDB contains all working telephone numbers capable of placing toll calls. Because of this, operator services providers for LECs and IXCs can use LIDB access for validation of calling cards, collect calls and third-number billed calls, Oas said.

An operator services system launches a validation query to an LIDB, which then determines the validity of the requested billing method and returns instructions to the operator system. Each LIDB contains a company's specific information, he said.

For each call, the LIDB can validate a calling card's 14-digit billing number. It can determine whether a billed line automatically rejects, accepts or requires verification of calls billed as collect or third number. And it can determine whether the billed line is a public phone. T

2ND QUARTER REVENUE RESULTS OF THE 7 RHCs AND GTE
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1990	1989
Ameritech	2680	2553
Bell Atlantic	3076	2882
BellSouth	3619	3469
Nynex	3437	3299
Pacific Telesis	2434	2407
Southwestern Bell	2170	2141
U S West	2411	2435
GTE	4579	4323

2ND QUARTER NET INCOME RESULTS OF THE 7 RHCs AND GTE
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1990	1989
Ameritech	352	317
Bell Atlantic	363	342
BellSouth	445	418
Nynex	301	279
Pacific Telesis	287	325
Southwestern Bell	262.5	261.5
U S West	276	257
GTE	364	329

CT2, DECT forces clash at meeting

John Williamson
International Editor

Although advocates of CT2 telepoint standardization recently defeated attempts in the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) to block further CT2 development, CT2's rivals also are hailing the outcome as a victory.

At stake in the contest between supporters of CT2 and the digital European cordless telecommunications (DECT) system are research and development programs that already have consumed tens of millions of dollars, and a share of a regional market forecast to be worth almost $3 billion by 1995.

CT2, which was pioneered in the United Kingdom, is opposed by some supporters of the European Commission-backed DECT. Advocates of DECT fear that early introduction of the one-way CT2 telephone will distort the overall regional cordless market. Nevertheless, the U.K., West Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Finland, Belgium and the Netherlands have now signed a memorandum of understanding to adopt a common air interface (CAI) version of CT2.

Of equal significance, ETSI's Radio Equipment and Services (RES-3) technical committee proposed last March to adopt CAI CT2 as an interim European telecommunications standard.

Such proposals must be ratified at ETSI's technical assembly. During the July meeting of this body, the Association of European Manufacturers of Pocket Communication Systems (ESPA) charged that correct rules and procedures were not being followed in the case of the CT2 proposal. ESPA is one of the main participants in the DECT standardization and development process. There was also concern that, although the original proposal had covered the use of CT2 solely for telepoint applications, the technical assembly now was being asked to consider cordless PBX applications too. DECT is slated to make its initial impact in the business office sector.

After studying the situation, the ETSI technical assembly found that there had been no irregularity and that work toward the provisional adoption of CT2 as an interim standard could proceed. "RES-3 will be continuing in a pragmatic way without prejudice," said Stephen Temple, chairman of the ETSI technical assembly.

Nonetheless, the crucial vote on whether to formally adopt CT2 as an interim standard was postponed until October.

The CT2 camp favorably regarded the overruling of the ESPA objection and calculates that by October the work required to finalize CAI CT2 into an interim standard will be nearly complete. To halt

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